

Test - 7th ELAR Mock STAAR- HYDE
2nd 9 Weeks

A Real Case

by Sara Holbrook

Doubtful,
I have a fever
or any other measurable symptom.
I'm just down with a sniffly case
5 of sudden-self-loathing-syndrome.

TODAY!
It hit like a thwop of mashed potatoes
snapped against a plate,
An unrequested extra serving
10 of just-for-now-self-hate.

Today, I'm worthless,
a leftover bath,
a wad of second-hand gum.
I belong in a twist-tied bag
15 with the rest of the toys that won't run.

My mood's as welcome as
incoming dog breath,
or a terminal case of split ends.
I sparkle like a dust rag,
20 I could attract mosquitoes—
maybe—not friends.

In fact, I could be contagious!
I'm a downer to say the least.
And if you try to push
25 my mood swing, I'll only drag my feet.

Why? I couldn't tell you.
Just, some days, I get up and get down.
It's not a permanent disability, though.
Tomorrow,
30 I'll come around.

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1. Which lines from the poem best suggest that the speaker's situation is temporary?

- A. Doubtful,/I have a fever
- B. Tomorrow,/I'll come around.
- C. TODAY!/It hit like a thwop of mashed potatoes
- D. I could attract mosquitoes—/maybe—not friends.

2. What is the most likely reason that the poet uses capitalization in line 6?

- F. To highlight a problem the speaker experiences
- G. To stress the speaker's expectations for tomorrow
- H. To indicate that the speaker's condition happens unexpectedly
- J. To show the speaker's excitement about an upcoming event

3. Read the following lines from the poem.

And if you try to push
my mood swing, I'll only drag my feet.

The poet includes these lines most likely to suggest that the speaker —

- A. does not wish to be pushed on a swing
- B. wants to deal with the situation alone
- C. does not often receive help from others
- D. is not physically strong

4. The imagery in lines 16 through 19 helps the reader understand —

- F. the shift in the speaker's attitude
- G. the speaker's unpleasantness
- H. why the speaker has no friends
- J. what the speaker thinks of others

5. The poet reveals the speaker's feelings mainly by —

- A. using similes and metaphors to describe them
 - B. explaining their effect on others
 - C. connecting them to memories
 - D. repeating specific words for emphasis
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

When Grace was asked to write about a person she admired, she chose Bindi Irwin. Read Grace's paper and think about ways she should revise it. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.



Bindi Irwin, Wildlife Warrior

(1) When it comes to animals and wildlife conservation, Bindi Irwin may be one of the most passionate teens you'll ever hear about. (2) But then how could she not be? (3) She was practically raised in a zoo. (4) Bindi is the daughter of legendary wildlife expert Steve Irwin, more usually known as the Crocodile Hunter.

(5) Bindi Sue Irwin was born in Queensland, Australia, in 1998 to Steve and Terri Irwin. (6) Her name was first given to her father's favorite crocodile, which means "little girl" in a native Australian language. (7) Yes, Bindi was named after a crocodile!

(8) When Bindi was young, she spent most of her time with her parents at the family zoo. (9) By her first birthday the toddler could mimic the sounds of all the animals at the zoo. (10) Soon she was traveling the world with her parents as they filmed their documentary television series, *The Crocodile Hunter*. (11) When she wasn't traveling, Bindi was back at the zoo. (12) There she helped care for several animals. (13) One was Harriet, a giant Galápagos land tortoise.

(14) On her ninth birthday Bindi became an official staff member of the Australia Zoo and was presented with her own walkie-talkie. (15) By the age of 11, she had starred in her own kid fitness video; her own television show, *Bindi, the Jungle Girl*; and a movie, *Free Willy: Escape from Pirate's Cove*. (16) She continues her work at the Australia Zoo, but she's also busy co-authoring a book series with her mother. (17) Called *Bindi Wildlife Adventures*, the series is based on events from Bindi's life.

(18) A few years ago Bindi's father Steve died while filming a documentary on Australia's Great Barrier Reef. (19) Although she misses him terribly, Bindi is committed to carrying on his work through an organization he founded called Wildlife Warriors. (20) The organization works to protect injured, threatened, or endangered wildlife. (21) Her passion for her work is evident.

6. One of the words Grace used in sentence 4 is inappropriate. What is the BEST change for her to make in this sentence?

- F.** Change **legendary** to **famous**
- G.** Change **expert** to **authority**
- H.** Change **usually** to **commonly**

J. Change ***known*** to **thought of**

7. What is the most effective revision to make in sentence 6?

- A.** Her name, which means “little girl” in a native Australian language, was first given to her father’s favorite crocodile.
- B.** Since her name was first given to her father’s favorite crocodile, it means “little girl” in a native Australian language.
- C.** Her name was first given to her father’s favorite crocodile, it means “little girl” in a native Australian language.
- D.** First given to her father’s favorite crocodile, in a native Australian language, her name means “little girl.”

8. What is the BEST way to combine sentences 12 and 13?

- F.** There she helped care for several animals and a giant Galápagos land tortoise.
- G.** There she helped care for several animals, Harriet, a giant Galápagos land tortoise.
- H.** There she helped care for several animals, including Harriet, a giant Galápagos land tortoise.
- J.** There she helped care for several animals, although one was Harriet, a giant Galápagos land tortoise.

9. Grace would like to add a transition word or phrase to help readers move from sentence 15 to sentence 16. Which of these is the most effective transition to add to the beginning of sentence 16?

- A.** Evidently
- B.** Today
- C.** As a result
- D.** For example

10. Grace wants to end her paper with a quotation from Bindi Irwin. Which of these quotations could follow sentence 21 and most effectively close this paper?

- F.** “It’s interesting,” notes Bindi. “I really don’t look at myself as famous.”
 - G.** “I don’t want to grow up in a world without wildlife,” insists Bindi. “My daddy was a wildlife warrior, and I’m going to continue his work.”
 - H.** “It’s nice to be able to talk to people and share your ways of dealing with things,” says Bindi.
 - J.** “We’re always working with the government and different organizations and just working at it slowly,” explains Bindi.
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

In the town of Two Mills, a large, tangled knot hangs from the flagpole in front of Mr. Cobble's store. For more than a year, Mr. Cobble had displayed the knot and offered a prize to anyone who could untangle it. But despite numerous attempts, no one had been able to do it. Maniac Magee's friend Amanda suggests that he give it a try, and he does just that.

Excerpt from
Maniac Magee
by Jerry Spinelli

¹ They brought out the Knot and hung it from the flagpole. They brought out the official square wooden table for the challenger to stand on, and from the moment Maniac climbed up, you could tell the Knot was in big trouble.

² To the ordinary person, Cobble's Knot was about as friendly as a nest of yellow jackets. Besides the tangle itself, there was the weathering of that first year, when the Knot hung outside and became hard as a rock. You could barely make out the individual strands. It was grimy, moldy, crusted over. Here and there a loop stuck out, maybe big enough to stick your pinky finger through, pitiful testimony to the challengers who had tried and failed.

³ And there stood Maniac, turning the Knot, checking it out. Some say there was a faint grin on his face, kind of playful, as though the Knot wasn't his enemy at all, but an old pal just playing a little trick on him. Others say his mouth was more grim than grin, that his eyes lit up like flashbulbs, because he knew he was finally facing a knot that would stand up and fight, a worthy opponent.

⁴ He lifted it in his hands to feel the weight of it. He touched it here and touched it there, gently, daintily. He scraped a patch of crust off with his fingernail. He laid his fingertips on it, as though feeling for a pulse.

⁵ Only a few people were watching at first, and half of them were Heck's Angels, a roving tricycle gang of four and five year olds. Most of them had had sneaker lace or yo yo knots untied by Maniac, and they expected this would only take a couple of seconds longer. When the seconds became minutes, they started to get antsy, and before ten minutes had passed, they were zooming off in search of somebody to terrorize.

⁶ The rest of the spectators watched Maniac poke and tug and pick at the knot. Never a big pull or yank, just his fingertips touching and grazing and peck pecking away, like some little bird.

⁷ "What's he doin'?" somebody said.

⁸ "What's taking so long?"

⁹ "He gonna do it or not?"

¹⁰ After an hour, except for a few more finger size loops, all Maniac had to show for his trouble were the flakes of knot crust that covered the table.

¹¹ "He ain't even found the end of the string yet, somebody grumbled, and almost everybody but Amanda took off.

¹² Maniac never noticed. He just went on working.

¹³ By lunchtime they were all back, and more kept coming. Not only kids, but grownups, too, black and white, because Cobble's Corner was on Hector, and word was racing through the neighborhoods on both the east and west sides of the street.

¹⁴ What people saw they didn't believe.

¹⁵ The knot had grown, swelled, exploded. It was a frizzy globe, the newspaper the next day described it as a "gigantic hairball." Now, except for a packed in clump at the center, it was practically all loops. You could look through it and see Maniac calmly working on the other side.

¹⁶ "He found the end!" somebody gasped, and the corner burst into applause.

¹⁷ Meanwhile, inside, Cobble's was selling pizza left and right, not to mention zeps (a Two Mills type of hoagie), steak sandwiches, strombolis, and gallons of soda. Mr. Cobble himself came out to offer Maniac some pizza, which Maniac of course politely turned down. He did accept an orange soda, though, and then a little kid, whose sneaker laces Maniac had untied many a time, handed up to him a three pack of Tastykake butterscotch Krimpets.

¹⁸ After polishing off the Krimpets, Maniac did the last thing anybody expected: he lay down and took a nap right there on the table, the knot hanging above him like a small hairy planet, the mob buzzing all around him. Maniac knew what the rest of them didn't: the hardest part was yet to come. He had to find the right routes to untangle the mess, or it would just close up again like a rock and probably stay that way forever. He would need the touch of a surgeon, the alertness of an owl, the cunning of three foxes, and the foresight of a grand master in chess. To accomplish that, he needed to clear his head, to flush away all distraction, especially the memory of the butterscotch Krimpets, which had already hooked him.

¹⁹ In exactly fifteen minutes, he woke up and started back in.

²⁰ Like some fairy tale tailor, he threaded the end through the maze, dipping and doodling through openings the way he squiggled a football through a defense. As the long August afternoon boiled along, the exploded knot hairball would cave in here, cave in there. It got lumpy, out of shape, saggy. The Times photographer made starbursts with his camera. The people munched on Cobble's pizza and spilled across Hector from sidewalk to sidewalk and said, "Ouuuu!" and Ahhhh!"

²¹ And then, around dinnertime, a huge roar went up, a volcano of cheers. Cobble's Knot was dead. Undone. Gone. It was nothing but string.

11. Read the following sentence from paragraph 2.

To the ordinary person, Cobble's Knot was about as friendly as a nest of yellowjackets.

The author uses the comparison to help the reader understand —

- A.** how impossible the task of untying the knot appears
- B.** that trying to untie the knot is physically painful
- C.** how dirty the knot seems to be
- D.** that the knot is a dangerous object

12. The details in paragraph 17 help the reader infer that —

- F.** Maniac is more interested in the crowd's reaction than in eating
- G.** people in the community believe in Maniac's abilities
- H.** the knot brings customers to Mr. Cobble's store
- J.** people who eat at Mr. Cobble's store have tried to untie the knot before

13. Which sentence best summarizes the excerpt?

- A.** At Mr. Cobble's store, people watch a young boy untangle a knot that many others have tried to untie and failed.
- B.** Mr. Cobble holds a contest at his store, and many people come to watch as a boy tries to untie a knot that is famous in the town.
- C.** Several spectators spend the day watching a boy struggle to untie a knot while they eat pizza and drink soda at Mr. Cobble's store.
- D.** A young boy accepts the challenge of untying a knot at Mr. Cobble's store and is able to do so after taking a nap.

14. Which sentence foreshadows that Maniac will be successful in untying the knot?

- F.** *He laid his fingertips on it, as though feeling for a pulse.*
- G.** *After an hour, except for a few more finger-size loops, all Maniac had to show for his trouble were the flakes of knot crust that covered the table.*
- H.** *They brought out the official square wooden table for the challenger to stand on, and from the moment Maniac climbed up, you could tell the Knot was in big trouble.*
- J.** *And there stood Maniac, turning the Knot, checking it out.*

- 15.** The author uses short sentences in paragraph 21 to help create a feeling of —
- A.** affection
 - B.** expectation
 - C.** appreciation
 - D.** satisfaction
- 16.** In paragraph 3, the descriptions of Maniac’s expression suggest that the spectators —
- F.** believe that Maniac is not interested in attempting the challenge
 - G.** think the knot will not present much of a challenge for Maniac
 - H.** have different interpretations of Maniac’s thoughts about the challenge
 - J.** know that the challenge is really just a trick being played on Maniac
- 17.** The Latin root *testis*, meaning “witness,” helps the reader understand that the word testimony in paragraph 2 means —
- A.** warning
 - B.** evidence
 - C.** attempt
 - D.** assistance
- 18.** What is the significance of the crowd returning at lunchtime to watch Maniac?
- F.** It emphasizes that any attempt to untie the knot is an important event to the town.
 - G.** It suggests that Maniac performs tasks better when he has an audience.
 - H.** It suggests that people in town expect Maniac to have given up already.
 - J.** It emphasizes that most people in town buy their food from Mr. Cobble’s store.
- 19.** Which sentence best shows that Maniac approaches the challenge of the knot with thoughtfulness?
- A.** *Mr. Cobble himself came out to offer Maniac some pizza, which Maniac of course politely turned down.*
 - B.** *Never a big pull or yank, just his fingertips touching and grazing and peck-pecking away, like some little bird.*
 - C.** *The rest of the spectators watched Maniac poke and tug and pick at the knot.*
 - D.** *He scraped a patch of crust off with his fingernail.*

20. Read this sentence from paragraph 18.

He would need the touch of a surgeon, the alertness of an owl, the cunning of three foxes, and the foresight of a grand master in chess.

The author uses figurative language in this sentence most likely to —

- F. exaggerate the skills Maniac needs in order to accomplish the task
- G. demonstrate the qualities possessed by others who have attempted the task
- H. explain the help Maniac needs from others in order to accomplish the task
- J. identify the variety of people who have attempted the task

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

On a recent trip to North Carolina, Monica visited a historic lighthouse. She wrote the following paper to share what she learned. Read Monica’s paper and look for the corrections she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



**The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse
Before Its Move**

Moving Day

(1) For more than 120 years, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse has been warning ship Captains of shallow sandbars off the coast of North Carolina. (2) At about 208 feet tall, it’s the tallest brick lighthouse in the United States. (3) But much has changed in the years since it was built. (4) For one thing, lighthouse keeper’s don’t fuel and maintain the lamp anymore. (5) Like most lighthouses today, Cape Hatteras is powered by electricity.

(6) Something else has changed, too. (7) When the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was first built, it stood 1,500 feet inland from the shore. (8) Storms and erosion slowly altered the shoreline, and by 1999 the lighthouse was just a few feet from the beach. (9) Clearly, it was only a matter of time before the lighthouse would fall into the sea.

(10) After much research and debate, experts decided that the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse must be moved farther inland. (11) They wanted it to be at least 1,500 feet from the shore, just as it had been in the beginning. (12) Moving the lighthouse would be no small feat, however, because it weighs 4,400 tons! (13) That’s about 110 times the weight of a fully loaded 18-wheeler.

(14) First the foundation of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse had to be excavated. (15) Steel rails were placed under the structure so that it could be inched along them with the help of hydraulic jacks. (16) Large crowds gathered to watch nervously as the lighthouse began to move inland. (17) Each steel rail that the structure rolled over were transferred from behind it to in front of it. (18) The first move measured a mere 2 inches, but it was enough to convince the movers that their plan was going to work. (19) The next effort shifted the lighthouse 5 more feet. (20) By the end of the first day, the lighthouse was more than 10 feet away from its original location.

(21) On the second day the lighthouse traveled another 71 feet. (22) Then all the beams and rails had to be repositioned for the next portion of the journey. (23) Moving the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was like playing a giant game of leapfrog. (24) By the end of the project, the lighthouse was traveling as much as 350 feet per day.

(25) Finally, after 23 days, the work was finished, and the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was in a much safer place, 2,870 feet inland. (26) Today its beacon continues to shine, it warns ships of danger as it has done for more than a century.



The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse
in Its New Home

21. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?
- A. Change ***has been warning*** to **have been warning**
 - B. Change ***Captains*** to **captains**
 - C. Change ***off the coast*** to **of the coast**
 - D. No change should be made in this sentence.
22. How should sentence 4 be changed?
- F. Change ***keeper's*** to **keepers**
 - G. Change ***maintain*** to **maintane**
 - H. Change ***anymore*** to **no more**
 - J. Sentence 4 should not be changed.

23. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 14?

- A. Change **foundation** to **foundaton**
- B. Insert a comma after **Lighthouse**
- C. Change **excavatted** to **excavated**
- D. Make no change

24. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 17?

- F. Change **rolled over** to **rolling over**
- G. Change **were transferred** to **was transferred**
- H. Change the period to an exclamation point
- J. No change needs to be made in this sentence.

25. How should sentence 20 be changed?

- A. Change **was** to **is**
- B. Change **it's** to **its**
- C. Change **original** to **origanal**
- D. Sentence 20 should not be changed.

26. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 22?

- F. Insert a comma after **beams**
- G. Change **had to be repositioned** to **have to be repositioned**
- H. Change **portion** to **potion**
- J. No change needs to be made in sentence 22.

27. What is the correct way to write sentence 26?

- A. Today its beacon continues to shine. Warning ships of danger as it has done for more than a century.
 - B. Today its beacon continues to shine and warn ships of danger. As it has done for more than a century.
 - C. Today its beacon continues to shine and warn ships of danger, it has done this for more than a century.
 - D. Today its beacon continues to shine, warning ships of danger as it has done for more than a century.
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

In response to a class assignment, Julio has written about a personal learning experience. Before he submits his paper to his teacher, he would like you to proofread it and look for any corrections he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Not So Bad

(1) Sometimes for me the anticipation of an event is much worse than the actual thing. (2) A trip to the dentist, a major test, a visit with Aunt Mildred—these all turned out to be not so bad. (3) But there are times when the actual thing is much worse than anything I could have anticipated. (4) That's what I thought getting glasses would be like, I was certain it would be the end of life as I knew it.

(5) To be honest, I had always assumed that I would eventually need glasses. (6) My older brother wears them, as do both of my parents. (7) But when I realized I was having trouble seeing the board at school, my heart sank. (8) My genetic makeup was showing itself. (9) I had hoped that maybe, just maybe, I could avoid the inevitable.

(10) Instead of telling my Mom, I asked the teacher to move me to the front of the room. (11) Sitting closer to the board helped for a while, but I knew it wasn't a permanent solution. (12) A sense of dread started to build in me. (13) I was sure that I would look terrible in glasses. (14) And that all the kids would tease me. (15) I could not even bring myself to tell my parents. (16) But then I started missing shots at basketball practice. (17) That was totally unacceptable. (18) I knew that no matter how ridiculous I looked I needed to see the basketball hoop!

(19) I finally told Mom, and she took me to the eye doctor. (20) After the exam we headed straight to the store to pick out frames. (21) A high school kid was trying on a pair with thin black frames. (22) He looked good in the glasses, so I thought I might, too. (23) I pointed to them and said, "Those are the ones I want." (24) A few days later we returned to the store to pick up my glasses. (25) As soon as I put them on, a new world opened up in front of me. (26) First I noticed that I could read the print on a poster across the room. (27) Then when I walked outside, I realized that I could see individual leaves on a tree across the street. (28) Later, as we pulled into the driveway at home, I was amazed to discover that I could distinguish the outline of the bricks on my house. (29) Everything looked so crisp and clear.

(30) I knew then that my glasses were actually a good thing, no matter what other kids might say. (31) However, when I got to school the next day, I was in for a surprise. (32) Very few people commented on my appearance. (33) The ones who did said things like "Cool glasses" and "Wow, you look good in those!" (34) Not one person made fun of me. (35) I couldn't hardly believe it! (36) The anticipation of this event really had been much worse than the actual thing. (37) In fact, the actual thing turned out to be pretty good.



28. What is the correct way to write sentence 4?

- F. That's what I thought getting glasses would be like. And was certain it would be the end of life as I knew it.
- G. That's what I thought getting glasses would be like. I was certain it would be the end of life as I knew it.
- H. That's what I thought getting glasses would be like. Because I was certain it would be the end of life as I knew it.
- J. The sentence is written correctly in the paper.

29. How should sentence 7 be changed?

- A. Change **board** to **bored**
- B. Change the comma to a semicolon
- C. Change **sinked** to **sank**
- D. Sentence 7 should not be changed.

30. What change needs to be made in sentence 10?

- F. Change **Mom** to **mom**
- G. Change the comma to a period
- H. Change **asked** to **ask**
- J. No change needs to be made.

31. What change should be made in sentence 11?

- A. Change **helped** to **helps**
- B. Insert **something** after **knew**
- C. Change **wasn't a** to **wasn't no**
- D. Change **permanant** to **permanent**

32. What is the correct way to write sentences 13 and 14?

- F. I was sure that I would look terrible in glasses and that all the kids would tease me.
- G. I was sure that I would look terrible in glasses all the kids would tease me.
- H. I was sure of one thing, I would look terrible in glasses, and all the kids would tease me.
- J. The sentences are written correctly in the paper.

33. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 18?

- A. Change **that** to **it**
- B. Change **ridiculous** to **ridiculus**
- C. Insert a comma after **looked**
- D. No change needs to be made.

34. How should sentence 31 be changed?

- F. Delete **when**
- G. Delete the comma after **day**
- H. Change **surprise** to **suprise**
- J. No change should be made.

35. What change needs to be made in sentence 33?

- A. Change **said** to **say**
- B. Insert a period after **glasses**
- C. Change **Wow** to **wow**
- D. Insert quotation marks after the exclamation point

36. What change should be made in sentence 35?

- F. Change **couldn't** to **could'nt**
 - G. Delete **hardly**
 - H. Change **believe** to **beleive**
 - J. No change should be made in sentence 35.
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Kayla has written the following paper to persuade her peers to take an occasional break from technology. Read Kayla's paper and think about the revisions she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Take Time to Disconnect

(1) Today we have a multitude of electronic devices to help us stay connected with one another. (2) We talk to our friends using cell phones, social media, e-mail, and even video games. (3) We text at the dinner table, in bed, and even while doing homework. (4) If our phones aren't in our pocket or purse, we panic. (5) But is all this instant communication really good for us?

(6) Certainly, most people would agree that electronic communication has its profits. (7) It enhances safety and helps people convey messages quickly. (8) But despite what the common saying claims, you *can* have too much of a good thing. (9) Some researchers have suggested that relationships formed online are weaker than those formed in real-life situations. (10) If people develop all their relationships electronically, they may boast about having a large number of "friends," but those friendships aren't likely to provide the support and satisfaction that come from face-to-face interactions. (11) Spending time together in real life allows people to share experiences, which can create deeper relationships.

(12) Furthermore, one study has shown that too much texting and phone time can cause restlessness and difficulty sleeping. (13) How many of us have our phones with us at night and text with friends until we finally fall asleep? (14) And what is the first thing many of us do when we wake up in the morning? (15) Before we're even fully awake, we rush to check our text messages and e-mail! (16) Lack of sleep is no good.

(17) And finally, what about good manners? (18) Have you ever been out with a friend or a family member who responded to a text in the middle of a conversation the two of you were having? (19) Some consider this behavior just plain rude.

(20) Clearly, there are some downsides to all this electronic communication. (21) But I think I have a solution. (22) We should all choose one day a week to take a break and disconnect from technology. (23) Spending a day focusing on the people around you will help you build stronger relationships. (24) This hiatus will also serve as a reminder that you can survive without it. (25) You might get a good night's sleep and be reminded of the value of good manners. (26) I believe that a day without technology will help make you a healthier person and be a better friend. (27) So will you agree to participate? (28) Which day will you choose to take the time to disconnect?

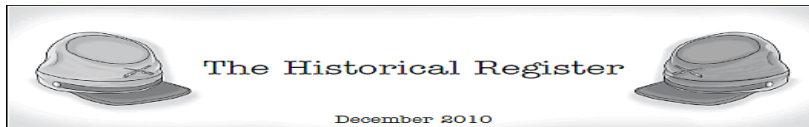
37. Sentence 6 is unclear because Kayla has chosen an inappropriate word. What change should Kayla make to improve this sentence?
- A. Change ***Certainly*** to ***Surely***
 - B. Change ***most*** to ***many***
 - C. Change ***agree*** to ***think***
 - D. Change ***profits*** to ***benefits***
38. What transition can BEST be added to the beginning of sentence 9?
- F. Obviously
 - G. For example
 - H. However
 - J. In the end
39. Kayla wants to provide a better closing sentence for the third paragraph (sentences 12–16). Which of these could replace sentence 16 and improve the closing of this paragraph?
- A. This obsession can lead to sleep deprivation, which isn't healthy.
 - B. Doesn't all this texting during sleep time seem ridiculous to you now?
 - C. Sometimes I check my text messages when I'm in the bathroom.
 - D. Lack of adequate sleep is certainly not a very good thing.
40. Kayla needs more support for the idea she is presenting in the fourth paragraph (sentences 17–19). Which two sentences could BEST follow sentence 18 and help develop the main idea of this paragraph?
- F. Professionals sometimes have to respond to a text immediately. They might lose money if they don't respond right away.
 - G. There you are talking, and the person next to you is texting. You didn't expect your day to turn out this way.
 - H. It makes you feel as though you aren't as important as the person who sent the text. That person gets immediate attention while you sit and wait.
 - J. Sometimes I do this, and my mom reminds me that it's rude. Occasionally I have to remind her.
41. Kayla needs to clarify the meaning of sentence 24. What is the most effective way to do this?
- A. Change ***that you*** to ***that people***
 - B. Change ***that you*** to ***that those you truly care about***

- C. Change **it** to **all that stuff**
- D. Change **it** to **the constant interruption of a phone or a computer**

42. What is the BEST way to revise sentence 26?

- F. I believe that a day without technology is a day that will be helping make you a healthier and better person and friend.
 - G. I believe that a day without technology will help make you a healthier person and a better friend.
 - H. I believe that a day without technology, it will help make you a healthier person, and it will help make you a better friend.
 - J. I believe that a day without technology is good, it will help make you a healthier person, who will be a better friend.
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.



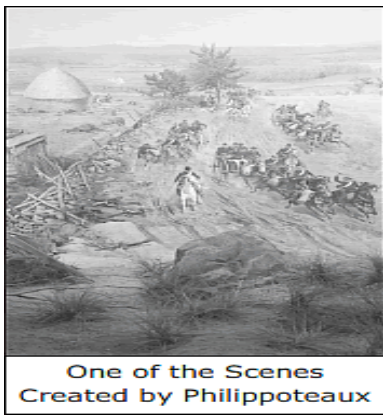
The Gettysburg Cyclorama

1 Bullets scream past your ears as your battalion advances into enemy artillery fire. The noise of the guns is so loud that you can't think. You can barely see where you are going through the smoke punctuated by bursts of gunfire. By the time you have neared the enemy troops, half the men who started out with you have fallen.

2 Are you actually on a battlefield? Are you dreaming? Are you playing a computer game that simulates a battle? Actually, you are surrounded by a piece of art called a cyclorama.

3 In the late 1800s cycloramas depicting great battles or scenes from popular literature were a popular form of entertainment. These massive oil paintings provided panoramic views of their subjects and were housed in special circular auditoriums. Viewers of a cyclorama stood on a platform in the center of an auditorium. The area directly in front of the painting featured actual objects that gave the painting a three- dimensional effect. Viewers felt as if they were part of the scene being represented.

4 After the Civil War ended in 1865, artists searched for ways to represent its battles. One of the most famous actions of the war, Pickett's Charge, took place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the third and final day of battle. The French artist Paul Philippoteaux was hired to paint this scene. In 1882 Philippoteaux went to Gettysburg, where he spent several weeks making hundreds of sketches. He had a photographer take pictures of the landscape, and he also interviewed veterans of the battle. Aided by a team of assistants, Philippoteaux worked for the next year and a half to paint the cycloramic scene.



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5 The result is said to have made veterans of the battle weep when they visited the exhibit in Chicago. Philippoteaux's work was such a success that he was hired to paint a second version of the cyclorama to be displayed in Boston. This cyclorama was 377 feet long and 42 feet high and weighed about three tons. It was displayed in a specially designed building for many years.

6 When motion pictures emerged, the popularity of cycloramas decreased. Eventually the Boston version of the Gettysburg cyclorama was sold to an entrepreneur who cut 16 feet off the top of the painting and exhibited it in Gettysburg for many years. In the 1940s the painting was purchased by the U.S. government and brought to Gettysburg National Military Park.

7 In 2003 park conservators began a restoration of the cyclorama that cost \$15 million. They returned the skyline to the painting and also added details present in the original that had been lost over the years. Collectors of Civil War memorabilia were asked for donations of artifacts such as boots, uniforms, flags, and weapons. These were set in the foreground of the painting to create a "you are there" illusion. The canvas is slightly curved, further augmenting this visual effect. The cyclorama was placed in its own special auditorium in the park's new visitor center, which opened in 2008. For the first time in more than a century, the cyclorama could be viewed in its original form.

8 Today's viewers of the cyclorama stand on a central platform and listen to a 15-minute narrative that is accompanied by light and sound effects. The platform is raised to the mid-level of the painting, allowing viewers to feel as if they are part of the battle scene.

9 The Gettysburg National Military Park receives nearly two million visitors each year. It honors sacrifices made by hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians during a pivotal era in U.S. history. The park is also dedicated to teaching people about the Civil War in general and the battle of Gettysburg in particular. The cyclorama, where art imitates life to an amazing degree, is a significant part of that effort.



A Section of the Gettysburg Cyclorama

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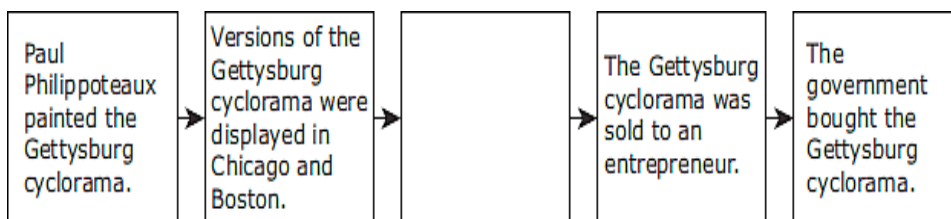
43. In paragraph 3, the word depicting means —

- A.** reporting
- B.** celebrating
- C.** representing
- D.** photographing

44. What is the most likely reason that the author has included paragraph 1 in the article?

- F.** To educate readers about the battle of Gettysburg
- G.** To compare the Gettysburg cyclorama to a computer game
- H.** To give readers detailed information about Civil War battles
- J.** To simulate the experience of being at Gettysburg

45. Look at the diagram of information from the article.



Which of the following belongs in the empty box?

- A.** Over time fewer people visited the Gettysburg cyclorama.
- B.** A military park displayed the Gettysburg cyclorama.
- C.** The top section was cut from the Gettysburg cyclorama.
- D.** People donated objects to display with the Gettysburg cyclorama.

46. Paragraph 4 is mainly about the —

- F.** importance of Pickett's Charge to the Civil War
- G.** work Paul Philippoteaux put into painting the cyclorama
- H.** reason Paul Philippoteaux was hired to paint the cyclorama
- J.** popularity of Civil War battles as art subjects

47. Which of these is the best summary of the article?

- A.** In 1882 the French artist Paul Philippoteaux was hired to paint scenes from the battle of Gettysburg. The artist made hundreds of sketches of the battlefield, had photos taken of the area, and interviewed combat veterans. It took Philippoteaux a year and a half to paint the famous Gettysburg cyclorama.
- B.** Cycloramas, a common form of entertainment in the late 1800s, are large paintings that usually depict scenes from literature or history. A cyclorama is hung inside a circular auditorium where viewers can stand in the center and turn 360 degrees to view the entire work. The Gettysburg cyclorama was painted in 1882 and still can be seen today.
- C.** The Gettysburg cyclorama, originally created in 1882, is a huge circular painting of a Civil War battle. The viewing auditorium contains a raised platform and incorporates effects that allow visitors to have a unique experience while looking at the scenes. The cyclorama is on display at the Gettysburg National Military Park, where it attracts crowds of enthusiastic viewers.
- D.** Visitors to the Gettysburg National Military Park can view the Gettysburg cyclorama, a famous circular work of art that shows scenes from the important Civil War battle. The cyclorama was painted in 1882, and versions were displayed in Chicago and Boston. Many years later it was sold to the U.S. government.

48. In paragraph 7, the word restoration means the act of —

- F.** beginning something over again
- G.** using something old in a new way
- H.** studying something special to learn from it
- J.** bringing something back to its original condition

49. The images included with the article help the reader understand —

- A.** who won the battle of Gettysburg
 - B.** what the chaos of Pickett's Charge was like
 - C.** what the soldiers remembered most about the battle of Gettysburg
 - D.** why Pickett's Charge was important to the battle of Gettysburg
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Blake wrote a story to tell about how he learned to appreciate his mother. Read Blake's story and look for the corrections he should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

What's for Dinner?

(1) It's a question asked almost daily at my house. (2) One by one, my brothers and I drag into the house after a day of school, sports, and study groups, hungry and ready to be fed. (3) And more often than not, my mothers' answer brings a groan from at least one of us.

(4) "Meatloaf, ugh!" my younger brother moans.

(5) "Spaghetti! (6) Not again!" my older brother grumbles.

(7) I'm also guilty of being critical of what Mom puts on the table. (8) One Friday evening, she finally snapped. (9) As she began serving one of her famous casseroles, I made the mistake of asking, "didn't we have this last week?" (10) Mom set the dish down and starred right into my eyes.

(11) "I'm tired of the daily disapproval," she said calmly. (12) "It's your turn to be the family cook. (13) I'll provide you with a budget and drive you to the grocery store, but next week your in charge."

(14) At first the idea of being the family cook sounded like fun. (15) I immediately began brainstorming meals—including all my favorites, of course—and making a list of what I would need from the store.

(16) Early Saturday morning Mom woke me up. (17) "It's time to go shopping," she said. (18) Sleepy but determined, I crawled out of bed, got dressed, and headed to the store for the weekly shopping venture.

(19) "Here is the grocery money," Mom said, handing me an envelope of cash. (20) "Make sure you stay within the budget."

(21) "No problem," I replied, confident that I had everything under control.

(22) I whizzed through the store, dropping one item after another into the shopping cart. (23) At the checkout the clerk began scanning my selections. (24) I watched as the total on the register climbed. (25) Glancing into my envelope, I began to worry. (26) The blood drained from my face when I realized that I wasn't going to be able to pay for everything. (27) Enormously embarrassed, I started selecting items to return. (28) There would be no brownies for dessert on Monday, no steak on Tuesday, no ready-to-bake lasagna on Wednesday, and no after-school sodas on any day that week.

(29) When I got home from school on Monday, I was already worn out. (30) But as soon as I plopped myself down on the couch, Mom asked, "What's for dinner?" (31) I dragged myself into the kitchen and began cooking. (32) By the time dinner was over, it was 8:30, and I still had homework to do. (33) To make matters worse. (34) My brothers had complained during the entire meal. (35) The rest of the week wasn't much different, and by Friday I was also running out of groceries! (36) Fortunately, Mom gave me a few tips on how to stretch the leftovers into another meal.

(37) As the week came to a close, I realized that I had learned a lot. (38) Budgeting, shopping, and cooking for a family of four isn't as easy as it looks. (39) I had a new appreciation for all the hard work my mom does. (40) The next Monday when she announced "Tacos for dinner," I was ready. (41) "Sounds great!" I enthusiastically responded. (42) And when my brothers started to complain, they got nasty looks from both my mother and I. (43) Next week one of them may be taking over the cooking duties.

50. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- F. Change **than** to **then**
- G. Change **mothers'** to **mother's**
- H. Change **groan** to **grown**
- J. No change should be made in this sentence.

51. What change needs to be made in sentence 9?

- A. Change **began** to **begins**
- B. Change the comma after **casseroles** to a period
- C. Delete the comma after **asking**
- D. Change **didn't** to **Didn't**

52. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 10?

- F. Insert a comma after **down**
- G. Change **and** to **she**
- H. Change **starred** to **stared**
- J. No change needs to be made.

53. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 13?

- A. Insert quotation marks at the beginning of the sentence
- B. Change **grocery store** to **Grocery Store**
- C. Change **your** to **you're**
- D. Sentence 13 does not need to be changed.

54. What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 18?

- F. Change **Sleepy** to **I was sleepy**
- G. Change **determinned** to **determined**
- H. Insert a comma after **store**
- J. No change needs to be made in this sentence.

55. How should sentence 27 be changed?

- A. Change ***embarrassed*** to **embarrassed**
- B. Delete the comma
- C. Change ***started*** to **start**
- D. Sentence 27 should not be changed.

56. What is the correct way to write sentences 33 and 34?

- F. To make matters worse, my brothers had complained during the entire meal.
- G. It got even worse, my brothers had complained during the entire meal.
- H. Even worse, my brothers had complained. During the entire meal.
- J. Sentences 33 and 34 are written correctly in the story.

57. How should sentence 42 be changed?

- A. Change ***they*** to **he**
 - B. Change ***nasty*** to **nastier**
 - C. Insert a comma after ***looks***
 - D. Change ***I*** to **me**
-

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Joe came across an interesting article on the Internet. He was curious about the subject, so he did some additional research. He wrote this paper to tell about what he learned. Read Joe's paper and look for any revisions he should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Jasmine with Two of the Animals She Nurtured

Mama Dog

(1) One day in 2003, police in Warwickshire, England, found a bedraggled, hungry dog abandoned in an old shed. (2) The officers took the dog to the Nuneaton Warwickshire Wildlife Sanctuary. (3) This is a shelter for homeless animals. (4) Workers there could tell that the female greyhound had been abused and neglected. (5) The day she arrived at the sanctuary, caked in mud and terrified of you, no one could have guessed what she would become.

(6) The workers at the sanctuary named the dog Jasmine and nursed her back to health. (7) Eventually she grew strong and learned to trust people again. (8) Soon the staff noticed that she had a real knack for mothering. (9) When a pair of tiny puppies showed up at the shelter, Jasmine took an immediate interest in them. (10) She trotted up to the pups, carried them both to a comfortable spot, and began caring for them as if they were her own.

(11) Over time, the staff realized that Jasmine's mothering skills weren't limited to animals of her own species. (12) She cuddled baby bunnies that were brought into the shelter, taking care of them until they were old enough to be released. (13) She also cared for badger cubs, fox cubs, baby guinea pigs, and even baby birds. (14) One of her most unusual adoptees was an 11-week-old fawn that had been found alone in a field.

(15) The animals at the sanctuary were comforted by Jasmine's loving presence and by Jasmine's gentle care. (16) As pictures of Jasmine began to show up on the Internet, people all over the world were inspired by her acts of kindness. (17) Who would have thought that a mistreated animal could grow into such a nurturing mother?

58. What is the BEST way to combine sentences 2 and 3?

- F. The officers took the dog to the Nuneaton Warwickshire Wildlife Sanctuary, this is a shelter for homeless animals.
- G. The officers took the dog to the Nuneaton Warwickshire Wildlife Sanctuary and a shelter for homeless animals.
- H. The officers, who took the dog to the Nuneaton Warwickshire Wildlife Sanctuary, had a shelter for homeless animals.
- J. The officers took the dog to the Nuneaton Warwickshire Wildlife Sanctuary, a shelter for homeless animals.

59. Joe did not maintain a consistent point of view in the first paragraph of this paper. What revision should he make in sentence 5 to correct this problem?

- A. Change ***she arrived*** to **the dog arrived**
- B. Change ***you*** to **humans**
- C. Change ***no one*** to **they**
- D. Change ***she would become*** to **it would become**

60. Joe wants to provide a better closing for the second paragraph (sentences 6–10). Which of these could be added after sentence 10 to more effectively close this paragraph?

- F. People thought Jasmine was a very strange and unique dog.
- G. The staff was afraid that Jasmine might accidentally harm the puppies.
- H. She took care of them as if she had given birth to them herself.
- J. At that moment the workers at the shelter knew that Jasmine was special.

61. Joe would like to add a sentence to support the idea he has presented in sentence 14. Which of these could BEST follow and support sentence 14?

- A. According to the staff, once Jasmine and the fawn met, they were inseparable.
- B. Clearly, the fawn was just a little baby at 11 weeks old.
- C. Jasmine preferred to take care of animals that were similar to her.
- D. Bunnies, badgers, guinea pigs, birds, and fawns—Jasmine cared for a strange mix of animals.

62. What is the BEST way to revise sentence 15?

- F. The animals at the sanctuary were comforted when Jasmine’s loving presence and gentle care comforted them.
- G. The animals at the sanctuary were comforted by Jasmine’s loving presence and gentle care.
- H. The animals at the sanctuary were comforted by Jasmine, who had her loving presence and her gentle care.
- J. The animals at the sanctuary were comforted by Jasmine, her loving presence, and her gentle care.

